



# SELECTIONS

FROM THE

## Records of the Government of India,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. CXXXIII.

REPORTS  
TP

Subject.

3  
Books published in  
English and other  
(European) languages

4  
Books published in the  
Vernacular lan-  
guages spoken in the  
Provinces.

5  
Books published in  
Indian classical lan-  
guages.

6  
Books published in  
more than one lan-  
guage.

REMARKS.

Biography ...	...	...	1	14	...	...
Drama ...	...	...	15	90	7	12
Fiction ...	...	...	1	68	5	1
History ...	...	...	0	12	...	14
Language ...	...	...	7	43	31	21
Law ...	...	...	17	14	1	1
Medicine ...	...	...	2	10	19	6
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	71	167	...	42
Poetry ...	...	...	10	207	18	21
Politics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (Including Mental and Moral Science) ...	...	...	...	16	10	2
Religion ...	...	...	18	177	21	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	...	...	8	30	...	47
Science (Natural and others) ...	...	...	10	29	2	1
Travels and Voyages ...	...	...	2	2	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	171	894	114	174
Original Works ...	...	...	137	604	90	152
Translations ...	...	...	2	151	24	20
Republication ... (a) — Original	...	...	32	209	...	2
Republication ... (b) — Translations	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	171	894	114	174
Educational Works ...	...	...	49	112	8	36
Non-Educational Works ...	...	...	125	782	106	138
TOTAL ...	...	...	171	894	114	174



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## INDEX

### THE YEAR 1874.

With reference to your letter No. 152 C., dated 10th August 1875, I am directed to submit herewith a revised annual return of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1874, prepared in the form prescribed by the Government of India Circular No. 10<sup>107</sup>, dated 26th April 1875.

2	3	4	5	6
Subject	Books published in 1925 and 1926 (Not completed)	Books published in 1925 and 1926 (Not completed)	Books published in 1925 and 1926 (Not completed)	Books published in 1925 and 1926 (Not completed)
				REMARKS.
Bibliography ... ..	1	14	...	...
Drama ... ..	12	90	7	12
Fiction ... ..	1	66	6	1
History ... ..	9	12	...	14
Literature ... ..	7	43	21	24
Law ... ..	17	14	1	1
Medicine ... ..	2	10	19	6
Miscellaneous ... ..	21	167	...	42
Poetry ... ..	10	297	18	24
Science ... ..	...	...	...	...
Philosophy (Including Mental and Moral Science) ... ..	...	16	10	2
Religion ... ..	18	177	21	...
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ... ..	6	29	...	47
Science (Natural and others) ... ..	10	24	2	1
Travels and Voyages ... ..	2	2	...	...
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>174</b>
Original Works ... ..	137	594	90	152
Translations ... ..	2	181	24	20
Republication ... (a) - Original (b) - Translations ... ..	32	209	...	2
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>174</b>
Educational Works ... ..	43	112	8	39
Non-Educational Works ... ..	128	582	106	135
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>174</b>

*Remarks by the Government of Bengal on the books in the Bengal Library for the year 1874.*

The single work in Arabic is on politeness or manners called "adab" amongst Mahomedans. The Assamese books are mainly educational; only two being on the Bráhmó religion.

Of the remaining books are 6 of *biography* in Bengali. These consist of the lives of Justices' Shambunáth Pundit and Dwárkánáth Mitra, also of Dwárkánáth Thákur and Madamohan Tarkalaúkár, who both wrote and edited several educational books adapted for the use of the lower schools. There is also a Biography of Rámgorál Ghosh of mercantile reputation.

The Bengali *dramas* show a very large increase, having risen to 78 against 11 of last year. Of these there are no less than 19 on the famous case of the Mohanta of Tárakeshwar; one on the case of Ishwar Nápit of Howrah; one on the oppression of zemindars; one on card-gambling; two on the oppression of police officers; two on Hindoo family customs; one called "the Great Market War," in which Mr. Hogg and his officials and Bábu Hirálál Shil are the *dramat personæ*: one called "Ekei ki balé Bángali Sáheb" (or Is this called the Bengali Sáhib) wherein the character and habits of that class of educated natives called Young Bengal are delineated, as also his attempt to ape the manners and customs of Europeans is held up to ridicule.

There are three works in fiction which may call for notice: on "Mátáler Sabhá, or the Drunkards' assembly," showing the ruinous effect of the vice of intemperance; the second is a supposed dialogue between two persons on the great improvements effected in the city of Calcutta and in the third, the habits of the progressive Bráhmos are censured.

In *history*, besides that of Rájsthán, we have the History of Gáur in Bengali, the "Charitá Manjari," including events down to the present reign, and a brief history of the English administration in Bengal. In English we have Lethbridge's History of Bengal; Sketches from the History of India, by a Native, and a reprint of "Colonel Tod's annals and antiquities of Rájsthán.

In *language* may be noticed the "Bachashpatya," "Chandrakosh" and "Amarakosh" Sanskrit dictionaries, as also three Sanskrit and English dictionaries, and one work called "Unádi Sutra" or rules for versification in Sanskrit.

In *law*, the Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and the "Hindu Law of Adoption," both in Bengali, may be noticed; as also the Tagore law lectures of Bábu Shámácharán Sirkar, consisting of the Mahomedan Sunni and Shiah laws in English.

In *medicine*, a "Manual of Surgery" by Assistant Surgeon Rám Náráyan Dass, and a hand-book of midwifery compiled by "Mir Musharraf Ali," deserve attention. There is also a work on the treatment of snake bites by Shrináth Banerji.

Amongst *miscellaneous* works deserving notice are four controversial works for and against Hindoo polygamy and widow marriage, the authors of which are the well-known Ishwarchandra Bidyáságar on the one side, and some Hindoo professors on the other. The Duties of Landlords and Tenants; a work on Cookery; two books on Fancy Needle work by Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Vaughan; one on the habits and manners

of different classess of Hindoo society; two on the Bárindra race of weavers, and an excellent discourse delivered by Bábu Rájnaráyan Basu at the Hindoo méla or fair, and called "Sé-kál-ár-é-kál," dwelling on two distinct periods in the History of India, *viz.*, one from the advent of the English to the year 1815, and the other on the subsequent years, wherein the various changes in Hindoo society are shown, and one on the Mohantá of Tárakeshwar may arrest attention. In English the work deserving notice is a book called "Effect of the British rule in India" by "Lalitmohan Kar," showing the persecuting spirit under the Mahomedan rule, and making allusion to the assassination of Lord Mayo and Chief Justice Norman. These acts are contrasted with the benefits derived under the British rule; objections, however, are taken to the income tax: Act XIV (better known as the Prostitutes' Act): the exportation of rice, duties on salt, &c. The Lucknow album, containing 50 well-executed photographs with descriptive letter press, calls also for some notice. A work on the Mohanta of Tárakeshwar in Hindi also, tends to show the current of feeling which set in amongst the Hindoos against such a priest, when his villainous acts were exposed, and the culprit himself brought to trial and punished.

In *philosophy*, there are several numbers of the "Jogbáshishta Rámána" in Bengali, and 10 works in Sanskrit.

In *religion*, we have a collection of Rámmohán Roy's works for the ráhmós; a few translations for the Christian religion; the Máhabáhat in Bengali, also in Sankrit and Bengali for the Hindoos, and 20 religious works in Sanskrit.

In *science*, there are the usual books in Arithmetic, one on Menuration, as also a descriptive Geography of India; one on Physical Science; and one on ancient and modern divisions of land and water in which deserve attention.

the four books on travels and voyages there are two in English of Europe; one of which has been translated into Bengali; and fourth is a tour through the North-Western Provinces.

There has been a very large increase during the year in periodicals, specially in Bengali. In English there has been an increase of 2; Hindustani 1; Sanskrit 1; Hindi and Sanskrit 1, and in Bengali 14. In the last language there are two periodicals in law and two in medicine; but the principal miscellaneous one deserves notice. It is called the "Basantak," or Indian Punch, illustrated with large-sized lithographed cartoons and sketches, caricaturing for the most part Mr. Hogg and the municipality; also the drainage work, the Dhurramtollah Market Row, and famine affairs. Doubtless great humour and wit are evinced both in the letter press and the sketches.

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From the HON'BLE D. F. CARMICHAEL, Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT, No. 231, dated Ootacamund, 21st July 1875.

REFERRING to the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 26th April 1875 No. 10-707, I am directed to transmit the report and analysis of books, registered in this Presidency during the year 1874, prepared in accordance with the form appended to the Resolution.

From E. THOMPSON, Esq., M. A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 1003, dated Madras, 12th July 1875.

I HAVE the honor to submit a letter, No. 44, dated the 6th instant, from the Registrar of Books, containing a review and analysis of the publications registered in 1874. The instructions of the Government of India, communicated in G. O., No. 147, dated the 19th May last, Educational Department, have been followed.

From V. KRISTNAMA CHARRY, Registrar of Books, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 44, dated Madras, 6th July 1875.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual review and analysis of registered publications of 1874, prepared in the form prescribed by the Government of India, in their Resolution communicated in G. O., No. 147 of the 19th May last.

2. The number of books, &c., registered during the year under review shows an increase of 151 over the total number of the previous year; the figures for the two year being :—

	1873.	1874.
Books . . . . .	342	335
Pamphlets . . . . .	236	379
Periodicals . . . . .	22	32
Miscellaneous . . . . .	5	10
TOTAL	605	756

There is thus, with a slight decrease in the number of *books*, a perceptible increase in the other three items. The falling off under the important head of *books* seems only temporary and is noticeable chiefly in works compiled for the use of schools. The less important publications under the head *pamphlets*, consisting mainly of religious tracts and reprints of hymns and sacred lyrics in the vernacular, are considerably more numerous this year, and show in a practical way what are popular and most in request. The steady increase in the number of periodicals is also satisfactory.

3. In the annexed analysis will be found a table showing the classification of the registered publications under three other general groups, thus, *original works* 100, *translations* 39, *republications* 617.

Of the above, though the numbers of the first two classes have increased, yet the ratio they bear to the total of registered works is about that of the previous year. The *republications* are five-sixths of the whole, indicating some merit in the original works; for, it is not always that there is a demand for a new edition of a book, and very few original works reach a second edition. I find also that, taken with reference to *languages*, the Tamil publications come out well as usual, forming nearly a half of the total number registered. The Telugu are half the Tamil, and the Sanskrit are half the Telugu, while the ratio of publications in English shows a sign of decline, being hardly better than that for Sanskrit, and having fallen from something above fifteen per cent to something above nine per cent of the total this year. There is, on the other hand, an increase in the number of Mahomedan publications, which is a little over the number of those in English.

4. From another detailed table in the accompanying analysis, the usual classification of the publications, according to subject-matter under fifteen heads, can be seen. Compared with the statement for the previous year, the present shows some increase under the Drama, Fiction, Religion and Miscellaneous, while under other heads little change is seen except a falling off, especially under Language, Medicine, Politics and Science. I shall here add a few brief remarks naming the more noteworthy works under each head.

*Biography.*—The only work of general interest deserving special mention in this class of writing is that issued by our enterprising publishing Firm of Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., under the title of “Men whom India has known,” a book of brief biographical memoirs in English of eminent Indian characters, compiled from various sources, and therefore containing information not elsewhere obtainable in such a condensed form.

Of the *dramatic* works, the “Rediviva,” an original allegory in the form of a melodrama from the pen of the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, the *dramatis personæ* comprising such characters as Reason, the Spirit of Revolution, the Penal Code, Misrule, Ignorance and Intrigue, &c., is a new publication favorably received in Madras. A Tamil translation in plain prose of Shakespeare’s *Merchant of Venice* may also be mentioned as being the first effort of its kind. The rest are republications of old dramatic works, of which the celebrated *Sakuntala*, *Prasanna*, *Raghava* and *Vasanta Tilakam*, printed for the first time in the vernacular characters of this part of India are likely to attract the students and teachers of Sanskrit. In *fiction* there is nothing new to note, excepting the first three numbers of a series of tales from Sanskrit dramas, written in readable Tamil and Telugu on the model of Lamb’s *Tales from Shakspeare*. These Indian classic tales in a small compass have been called forth by the liberal rewards recently offered by the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, and, as an introduction to the Sanskrit works of Kalidas, Sriharsha, and other Indian dramatists of old, with whom the general reader in the Tamil or Telugu country is not very familiar, the series are meeting with a fair share of public favor. The rest of the publications in this group are but old tales and stories, several times reprinted, being popular with the people.

*History.*—The works under this head are chiefly school books or legendary accounts of ancient India. The old writers of this country wrote its annals in verse in a style often verbose and affected, and hence the scarcity of accurate prose accounts in the vernacular languages of great historical events and characters. The appearance, therefore, in Malayalam of a compendious history of Travancore from the pen of the late Diwan, Sir T. Madhava Row, tracing its rise and progress as a Native State, is welcome as a successful effort in this class of vernacular composition.

*Language.*—Text books for the University Examinations, School-readers in prose and poetry, Elementary Grammars, Vocabularies, Lexicons, and Teachers’ Helps, predominate under this head, and these are for the most part re-issues of old books.

The bulk of the publications on *law* consist of reprints and vernacular versions of Acts, orders and judgments and rules of practice with

notes. The new and improved editions of MacNaughten's Principles and Precedents of Hindu Law; Mr. Tarrant's New Digest of the Decisions of the Privy Council, compiled for the use of the numerous practitioners in the Mofussil; Mr. Tirumala Rao's notes on the Indian Contract Act and Privy Council Judgments on appeals from India; Mr. Wigram's Digest of the rules and orders relating to the practice and procedure of the Madras High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto, with a summary of authoritative constructions of the Civil Procedure Code; and a Tamil version of Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, may be noticed as the most important of the law publications of the year.

*Medicine.*—The only new work of any mark in this collection is the "Indian Family Doctor" by Dr. G. E. King, intended as a guide for every family when medical aid is far distant, and one has to trust to his own unaided resources. The rest are the favorite old books of the Native Vytian and the Hakeem, chiefly in Tamil and Sanskrit verse.

The *miscellaneous* heading is large, and the variety in it is not less remarkable than usual, consisting, as it does, mainly of pamphlets and periodical publications, school geographies and the like, which could not be well classed under any of the other heads. The most noteworthy of the *geographical* works is the thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Duncan's Geography of India, written in a clear and interesting style. Of the periodicals, one is a monthly journal in English devoted to educational matters, and another in Tamil containing papers on religious topics, while the remainder, including Janavinodini, an illustrated Tamil Magazine of the School-book and Vernacular Literature Society, are of the popular information class, mingling the amusing and instructive in fair proportion. Dr. Nicholson's work on *Indian Snakes*, published with illustrations, is an interesting volume likely to serve as a book of reference on the special subject of which it treats. There is a pamphlet entitled "Examinations," containing hints and suggestions on the subject of University Examinations, and closing with practical advice as to careful self-examination of one's daily actions and duties, and the final examination by an "unerring Judge" alone. Next come some four books on Rifle Exercises, Musketry Drill, and Army Regulations in Hindustani, which will attract military readers; and then follow three Sanskrit and Telugu books on Hindu *Music*, dancing and pantomime. A little book of Indian *Cookery* appears next, with simple directions for preparing a variety of savoury dishes learnt from native cooks, &c., especially of Southern India. Then I find a new hand-book, probably the first of the kind, containing useful *directions* to the *Ports* in the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, and a lecture on *Modern Agriculture* in Tamil, addressed to those interested in the welfare of the Indian farmer. Lastly, this miscellaneous collection includes the quarto plates and descriptions of the principal *timber trees*, and of new and *rare plants* of Southern India in continuation of the series noticed in previous years.

Under *Poetry* come several cheap editions, large or small, of popular poems in the vernacular languages, epic and other poems in Sanskrit, rehearsing the achievements of Rama, Krishna and the Pandu Princes, &c., and a collection of verses of different degrees of merit in a variety

of metres showing their authors' powers of versification, besides the reprints of some of the English and Oriental poets intended for the University Examinations.

The column of *Politics* is altogether bare this year, owing probably to the very quiet times in which we live.

The publications devoted to *Religion* and *Philosophy* are the most numerous, and show in the most practical way the tendencies of nature, study, and reading. The bulk of these, in the classical and vernacular languages, are partly hymns and sacred lyrics, and partly expositions of Hinduism and Hindu Mythology; some relate to Mussulman doctrines, and a third set are Christian Missionary Tracts.

Under the head of *Science, Mathematical*, come some small elementary books in Arithmetic for the use of lower-class schools, and a Telugu book of astronomical tables in verse, not intelligible to the ordinary reader, while there is nothing of interest to note in *Natural Science*, this class being made up of a few books on Astrology, Augury, &c., patronized only by Hindus.

*Travels*.—The two publications under this head are both English, the one descriptive of a visit to the Australian Colonies, and the other of the Nundidroog, Ramandroog, and other hill ranges of Mysore and Bellary, resembling from its style a transcript from a traveller's diary.

5. The publications may again be divided, as was done last year, into two great divisions, as shown in the last table in the annexed statement, viz., (1) Educational, and (2) Non-educational works. There are 143 of the first and 613 of the second, and the former, the demand for which is special, is slightly under one-fifth of the whole, which, compared with the previous year, shows a decrease in number; and this is perhaps due chiefly to the report of the Committee for the revision of school books, and the action of Government thereon in ordering a revised set of text-books in the several languages. The table under notice also brings into view the increased activity in the vernacular languages, and thus sustains the view with which I concluded my last year's report; and the taste for reading thus augmented must, in the nature of things, necessarily spread more widely among the people, and will in process of time lead to a more extended cultivation of the vernacular languages.

6. The number of books in whose case their copyright has been registered during the year is sixty-four against seventy-five in the preceding year. At present the registration of copyright is no doubt imperfect, owing to the inattention which is paid to the provisions of the law, and it is not an uncommon practice among native printers and publishers in Madras, to insert the usual formula "copyright registered" in the title pages of their books without registering such right in this office.

7. Before closing this report, I should add that no work of a seditious tendency has been published during the year, that is, so far as I am aware; for, it may be that all publications are not brought up for registration, though I have no reason to suppose that such is the case. As regards the moral tone of the vernacular books, it seems on the whole improving.

*Analysis of Publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act  
XXV of 1867; during the year 1874.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	TOTAL.
1	Biography ... ..	2	2	...	...	4
2	Drama ... ..	1	20	5	...	26
3	Fiction ... ..	...	33	3	1	37
4	History ... ..	1	6	...	...	7
5	Language ... ..	7	52	12	13	84
6	Law ... ..	22	8	...	...	30
7	Medicine ... ..	1	8	1	...	10
8	Miscellaneous ... ..	29	35	4	...	67
9	Poetry ... ..	1	103	25	2	131
10	Politics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ... ..	...	5	5	4	14
12	Religion ... ..	3	304	24	5	336
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ... ..	1	3	...	...	4
14	Science (Natural and other) ... ..	...	3	1	...	4
15	Travels and Voyages ... ..	2	...	...	...	2
16	TOTAL ... ..	69	582	80	25	756
1	Original Works ... ..	44	45	9	2	100
2	Translations ... ..	2	32	2	3	39
3	Reprints { a Original ... .. b Translation ... ..	21 2	490 25	64 5	16 4	591 36
4	TOTAL ... ..	69	592	80	25	766
1	Educational... ..	23	98	15	10	146
2	Non-educational ... ..	47	496	65	15	613
3	TOTAL ... ..	69	592	80	25	766

No. 898 OF 1875.

*From THE HON'BLE E. W. RAVENSCHOFF, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 19th August 1875.*

I AM directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a Report on the Literature of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1874, and of its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4238, dated 20th September 1870.

From KRISHNA SHASTRI CHUDRONKAR,  
CHATHFIELD, Esq., Director of Public  
Poona, 8th July 1876.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, in con-  
tained in the Government of India's  
26th April 1875, a brief review and as  
registered in the quarterly official catalogue.

2. The total number of works catalogued  
report is 701, that is, 122 more publications  
1873. All these 122 publications, however, do  
the last year. Sixty-one, or one-half of this 1  
years previous to 1874. But these publications  
Collector by their printers through ignorance, are  
not registered in their proper years. These publica-

They are either  
almost all, printed in  
indecent Urdu pri  
proprietor of the H  
ing done so and I  
which requires every  
he prints to the C  
ated. The printer pl  
the law, and prayed  
on him, and he was di  
again. It was this p  
r of the Haidri press.  
Collector of Bombay to b  
t even if these 61 publica  
of 61 works for the year 1874,  
registered in the year previous.  
follows—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Supplied.	Prior.	Grant.	Ch.	Adv.	Int.	Numb.
	1 KVN 123.126	1 Rs. 8 = 100	1 RU 121/6	1 R 151/10	1 29.126	1 29.126	1 61/71

.	.	.	.	.	522
.	.	.	.	.	19
.	.	.	.	.	161
.	.	.	.	.	9

TOTAL . 701

divided as Oriental and Euro-  
for the greater number of the  
ly or partly in the oriental  
and the sacred languages of  
as; the latter class is repre-  
and still fewer Portuguese  
sification is given below:—

.	.	.	.	.	625
.	.	.	.	.	78

TOTAL . 701

*Analysis of Publications registered in the Madras Presidency under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1874.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
1	Biography ...	2	2	...	...	4
2	Drama ...	1	25	5	...	26
3	Fiction ...	...	33	5	1	37
4	History ...	1	6	...	...	7
5	Language ...	7	52	12	13	81
6	Law ...	23	8	...	...	31
7	Medicine ...	1	8	1	...	10
8	Miscellaneous ...	23	35	4	...	62
9	Poetry ...	1	103	23	2	121
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ...	...	5	5	4	14
12	Religion ...	3	204	24	5	234
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	1	3	...	...	4
14	Science (Natural and other) ...	...	3	1	...	4
15	Travels and Voyages ...	2	...	...	...	2
16	TOTAL ...	69	582	80	25	754
1	Original Works ...	43	45	0	2	100
2	Translations ...	3	32	2	3	39
3	Reprints { a Original ... b Translation ...	21 2	459 23	64 5	10 4	531 26
4	TOTAL ...	69	582	80	25	754
1	Educational... ...	22	26	15	10	113
2	Non-educational ...	47	458	65	15	613
3	TOTAL ...	69	582	80	25	754

No. 893 of 1875.

*From THE HON'BLE E. W. RAVESCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 10th August 1875.*

I AM directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, copy of a Report on the Literature of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1874, and of its accompaniment, prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 4238, dated 20th September 1870.

From KRISHNA SHASTRI CHITLOKAR, Reporter on the Native Press, to K. M. CHATTERJEE, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Poona,—(No. 182, dated Poona, 8th July 1875.)

I HAVE the honor to submit, in conformity with the instructions contained in the Government of India's Resolution No. 10-707, dated 26th April 1875, a brief review and an analysis of the publications registered in the quarterly official catalogues of the year 1874.

2. The total number of works catalogued during the year under report is 701, that is, 122 more publications were registered than in 1873. All these 122 publications, however, do not properly belong to the last year. Sixty-one, or one-half of this number, really belongs to years previous to 1874. But these publications were not sent to the Collector by their printers through ignorance, and therefore they were not registered in their proper years. These publications were registered last year in a supplementary sheet. They are either Urdu, Persian, or Sindi publications, and are all, or almost all, printed in one press, named Haidri at Bombay. Last year two indecent Urdu prints were detected by the Bombay police; and the proprietor of the Haidri press which issued them, was prosecuted for having done so and for violating the provision of Act XXV of 1867, which requires every printer in India to send three copies of every work he prints to the Collector of the District in which his press is situated. The printer pleaded guilty to the charge, said that he did not know the law, and prayed to be excused for the first time. Mercy was shewn him, and he was dismissed with the warning not to repeat the offence again. It was this prosecution, probably, which made the proprietor of the Haidri press send so many publications of old dates to the Collector of Bombay to be registered in the quarterly catalogues. But even if these 61 publications be deducted, still there will be an excess of 61 works for the year 1874, as compared with the number of works registered in the year previous. These 701 works may be first divided as follows—

Books	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	522
Pamphlets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Periodicals	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	151
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
TOTAL										701

3. These publications may again be divided as Oriental and European works,—the former comprising by far the greater number of the publications, namely, those written wholly or partly in the oriental languages, such as the vernaculars of India and the sacred languages of the indigenous and naturalized foreign races; the latter class is represented by a comparatively few English and still fewer Portuguese publications. The result of this second classification is given below:—

Oriental books	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	625
European books	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
TOTAL										701

4. The following abstract shews the total number of works registered in the different languages under the heads Original Works, Translations and Republications. :—

DESCRIPTION OF BOOKS.	BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.		BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGES SPOKEN IN THE PRESIDENCY.								BOOKS PUBLISHED IN INDIAN CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.					Books published in more than one language.	TOTAL.
	English.	Portuguese.	Mahrattil.	Guzerati.	Canarese.	Sindil.	Hindil.	Urdu.	Concanim.	Marwari.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Zend.	Hebrew.		
Original Works ...	55	2	101	137	...	14	8	10	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	39	383
Translations ...	...	...	20	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	35
Republications ...	19	...	39	34	...	40	12	46	1	...	13	16	2	6	2	54	283
Total ...	74	2	160	180	1	54	20	57	1	1	15	20	3	6	2	...	701
TOTAL ...	76		484								46					95	701

5. There are 74 English works in all. Forty of these are comprised under the head "Miscellaneous." This most comprehensive heading comprises publications of very varying merits from that exceedingly brilliant, able and instructive report of Dr. Lumsdaine on the late census of Bombay, and the numbers of that well-known periodical, the Indian Antiquary, full of curious oriental erudition, down to the driest pamphlets as "Tables of daily pay of British soldiers in India." As the chief object of this report is to notice the work of the native literary activity, rather than the official or professional writings of the European gentlemen, and as there appear to me no works of the former description requiring particular mention, I proceed to notice the works written in other languages.

6. The Portuguese works are too insignificant to deserve any special mention.

7. I beg now to proceed to notice the oriental works registered during the year under review. They appear in one, two, or more than two languages. The Presidency has four great vernaculars, *viz.*, Mahratti, Guzerati, Canarese and Sindil. Hindustani is also used as a vernacular by a considerable part of the population. This last language has two distinct forms, respectively named Hindi and Urdu. The basis of both is the same, but in the former the Sanskrit element predominates, while the Persian and Arabic elements predominate in the latter. The former is generally written in the Devanagri character, while the Persian character is generally employed in writing the latter. There are some dialects more or less varying from the great vernaculars mentioned above. They are also now and then used in writing. A very corrupt form of Mahratti, called Concanim, is used as a vernacular by the native Portuguese population. Marwari is a dialect Guzerati.

8. Again, as the population of the Presidency is composed of different races, and professes different religions, it has several sacred and

classical languages. Thus the Hindus have Sanskrit; the Jains a section of the Hindus, Magadhi; the Mahomedans Arabic and Persian; the Parsis, Zend and Pehlvi; and the Jews, Hebrew. The English also, for reasons too obvious to need mention, is an extremely important language to the people. All these languages are used more or less in the books printed in this Presidency.

9. The total number of works belonging to the class Oriental registered during the year is 625. Out of these, 326, that is, a little more than one-half, are original productions; 33, that is, about one-eighteenth of the total, are translations; and 264, that is, somewhat less than one-half of the total, are reprints or reproductions. Again, dividing them into educational and non-educational works, we find that 94, or somewhat less than one-sixth of the total, are educational works, and the remaining 531, that is, more than five-sixths, are non-educational publications. Again, when the works are classified according to the languages they are written in, Mahratti has 160, or about one-fourth of the total; while Guzerati has 190, or a little less than one-third of the whole. Thus, this year, though the pure Mahratti publications are somewhat fewer than the pure Guzerati works, yet, if the works in Mahratti and Sanskrit (55) and Mahratti and English (28) are added to the pure Mahratti books, and the same thing is done to the Guzerati publications, that is, works in Guzerati and English (7), and Guzerati and Sanskrit (5) are added to the pure Guzerati books, they respectively amount to 223 and 202; that is, one-third of the literary activity of the year, if it can be measured by such a crude measure as the mere number of works, belongs to the Mahrattas, and one-third to the Guzeratis, including the class of that very active and forward race, the Parsis.

10. The Canarese has only one book during the whole year. Sindi, which had only one book during 1873, has in the year under report not less than 54 books; but, properly speaking, many of these belong not to this year, but to previous ones, and are included in the present year by a mere accident. The same thing has happened to the Urdu and Persian books, whose number also in this report is unusually large. The cause of this occurrence has been already mentioned in paragraph 2nd. With these few preliminary remarks of a general character, I will now proceed to review more particularly, but briefly, some of the publications in the collection which appear to me to deserve or call for a special remark, in the order of headings under which they are arranged in the appendix.

11. *Biography*.—Only four publications are given under this heading. *viz.*, one Mahratti, two Guzerati and one Persian. The first is a short life of Peter the Great of Russia. It is compiled from English books. It is a little interesting book, written in an easy and agreeable style. One of the Guzerati works is entitled “Tazkaratul Hukuma” an ethical and biographical work, embodying the life, writings and moral doctrines of the Grecian, Roman, Persian and the modern Mahomedan philosophers, moralists and classical writers; to which are added several chapters on etiquette and the happiness of domestic life, selected from the “Akhlaq-i-Naziri.” It is given under No. 115 of the third quarterly catalogue. It is a translation from a Persian work. It gives short sketches of the lives and opinions of the celebrated authors of the ancient and modern

nations named in the title. The other Guzerati book is too small to deserve any special notice. The Persian publication, named "Nafkhatul Nus," or the heart pleasing book, is a work of pretty good size. It is given as No. 1 in a supplement to the fourth catalogue of the year 1873. It gives the lives of different Mahomedan saints.

12. *Drama*.—There are ten publications under this head; three of them are Mahratti and the remaining seven are Guzerati. Of the three former "Shankar Digwijaya Natak, or a drama relating the victory obtained by Shankarachariya in all directions," given at No. 92 in the first quarterly catalogue, is the only one which deserves any special mention. It relates, in the form of a drama, the legendary story of Shankaracharya, the great interpreter of the Vedant Philosophy, and the founder of the Advait school. The story is evidently based on a Sanskrit work named Shankar Wijaya, by Widyaranya, from which the dramatist quotes here and there. The book, though interesting, reads more like a story than a drama. The remaining two Mahratti publications are too poor to deserve a special mention.

13. Of the seven Guzerati works, three are the productions of Hindus, and the remaining four of Parsis. "Lukshmi Natak," or the drama of Lukshmi, registered at No. 61 in the first quarterly catalogue, is the production of a very popular author enjoying considerable local fame as author and poet. The drama is framed, as the author informs us in the preface, after the model of a similar piece from the celebrated Greek dramatist Aristophanes. It tries to account for the fact, so often lamented over by poets and moralists, that the wicked too often prosper, and the virtuous repine in adversity. The work consists of a dialogue between a prince, poor and virtuous; a servant of his, faithful but impudent, and Lakshmi, the Hindu Goddess of wealth. The last is represented as an old but blind woman. The book is amusing and readable. Another publication entitled "Narmakawita, Khrishna Kumari; or an elephant fights with an elephant, and the (innocent) trees suffer from the quarrel," is registered at No. 73 in the first quarterly catalogue. The author, Mr. Nurmashunkar, is also a very popular author among the Guzeratis, and has produced several works both in prose and verse. "The story which serves as the basis of the drama is taken from Tod's Rajasthan. The events it relates are historically true and comparatively modern. The story is very pathetic and tragical, and is a very good subject for poets and dramatists. The present drama is a very creditable performance." Another book under this head, entitled "Chandra Mukhi Natak, or a drama on intemperance, &c.," is given at No. 15 in the second quarterly catalogue. The drama, though consisting of three acts only, extends over 550 pages! The piece is surely too long for a drama. One of the speeches in it covers about 50 pages, and is in itself a big essay on the evils of drinking. It is filled with all sorts of quotations. The story is imaginary and of very ordinary character. The four remaining publications, composed by Parsi authors, are short pieces composed for the stage. They are based on old and popular stories, and are fair specimens of light popular literature.

14. *Fiction*.—53 volumes are put under this head; 9 of them are Mahratti, 20 Guzerati, 5 Sindi, 3 Hindustani, 10 Urdu, 5 Persian and 1 Sanskrit and English. These publications are of very unequal

literary merits. The few following ones may be noticed more particularly. "Richardachen charitra, or a story of Richard," given at No. 84 in the first quarterly catalogue, is an attempt to render into Mahratti "Ivanhoe,"—one of the most beautiful novels of Sir Walter Scott. The translator, however, often omits the best portions of the tale. Compared with the original, the Mahratti adaptation is exceedingly poor, yet the latter may be read by the vernacular reader who does not know English, with amusement and interest. "Elizabeth, or the exiles of Siberia," a Mahratti translation of an English tale of the above title, given at No. 25 in the second quarterly catalogue, is an excellent performance, and is deservedly patronized by the Educational Department. "Premabandhan, or the love-tie," registered at No. 90 in the third quarterly catalogue, is an original work of considerable literary merit. It contains interesting scenes, and portrays now and then native domestic life in high position. "Nand Batrishi, or a story of Raja Nand and his pradhán Wailochan, by Sámabhat," registered at No. 79 in the third quarterly catalogue, is a short but beautiful poem, full of fine images and sentiments. "Raja Nand happens to hear of the extraordinary beauty of the wife of his pradhán, and conceives an irresistible passion for her. He contrives to send away Wailochan on some business, and goes to his house alone at night. The wife of the pradhán and her favorite parrot praise the king for his true kingly qualities, and make an appeal to his better nature so as to make him see the impropriety of his intention. He is pleased with the sagacity and virtue of the woman, and returns home. The pradhán, on his return, learns of the nocturnal visit of the king to his house, and becomes angry with, and suspicious of, his wife. Several efforts are made by his wife, her father, and the king to convince him of the groundlessness of his suspicion, but all in vain. He gets an opportunity and murders the king. But after some time the murder becomes known and the pradhán confesses it before the son of the murdered king, but excuses himself on the ground of the great wrong he believed the murdered king did him. The young prince said that if his father was really guilty of the crime the pradhán accused him with, he was rightly served, but if he was innocent and the pradhán's suspicion groundless, the latter deserved to be punished as a vile regicide. The parrot deposed in favor of the innocence of the late king. The pradhán's wife also made a most solemn declaration to the same effect, and was ready to undergo the severest ordeal in support of her unsullied chastity. But the suspicious pradhán would not believe her but on one condition, that if she was really chaste, she would restore the dead king to life. The pradhán's wife prays to the gods and calls on them to attest her innocence. They listen to her fervid appeal, and the murdered king is restored to life. He not only forgives his murderer, but acquits him of all blame and restores him to his former dignities and honors, and takes the whole blame on himself, because he allowed his wicked passion to get ascendancy over his virtue and the true sense of his kingly duties." "The Folk-lore of Guzerat, being legends and stories of the prince and the peasantry of Guzerat and Kattywar from oral tradition only," in volumes second and third, respectively, registered at Nos. 27 and 29 in the second and third quarterly catalogues, is a collection, some of the stories of which are very interesting and beautiful. The compilation is made

with considerable labor, research and skill. "The Rising Generation," given at No. 85 in the first quarterly catalogue, is a readable tale, written in a pleasant and smart style. It is called the "Rising Generation," because it represents the thoughts and aspirations of the rising reformed party. Among the publications put under this head, there are reprints of several very old and popular classical stories; but as they have appeared in the catalogues of the previous years, they have not been more particularly noticed here.

15. *History*.—Under this head there are placed 22 volumes, 10 Mahratti, 9 Guzerati, 1 Sindi, 1 Urdu, and 1 Persian. The following publications may be more particularly noticed under this head. A History of the late Franco-German War, registered at No. 28 in the second quarterly catalogue, and a History of the Sepoy Revolt of 1857-58, registered at No. 47 of the fourth quarterly catalogue, are short but lucid narratives of memorable and stirring events written in a plain and agreeable style. They are Mahratti books. The History of Goa, ancient and modern, registered at No. 56 of the first quarterly catalogue, is also a Mahratti work which deserves mention. It is a history of the small territory now in the possession of the Portuguese Government. It consists of two parts. The first describes the natural features of the country, its products, its political divisions, the different races which inhabit it, &c. The second part relates to its traditional as well as its authentic history from the earliest to the present time. Though an humble, it is a commendable attempt of the author.

16. Mr. Edalji Jamsetji Khori is publishing a history of the late Franco-German War in Guzerati in small parts for the convenience of the subscribers. It gives a pretty full account of the events of that war, and is adorned by fine wood-cuts. Four parts of this work, from five to eight, are registered during the year under report. "Mumbaino bahar, or a description of old and present Bombay, Volume I," given at No. 78 in the third quarterly catalogue, is a very big volume containing a history of Bombay from the earliest times. It gives an account of the several Hindu temples, public institutions, &c., of the place. But the greatest portion of the work is devoted to the biographical sketches of several Hindu, Portuguese and Parsi families, old and new, which have achieved a name in the local history of the place. The work is evidently a production of much industry and patient research, and contains much interesting information regarding the capital of Western India and the principal families residing in it. Most of the remaining publications under this head are school manuals, containing outlines of the history of the world, or of England, or India, or its provinces such as Deccan, Guzerat, &c. They require no special remark.

17. *Language*.—This head has registered under it 57 works of varying magnitude and merit. Almost all of these publications are educational works, being school-books of lessons, their explanations, small vocabularies, elementary grammars, &c. and most of these are reprints. They do not seem to require any special notice here. Major Candy's English and Mahratti Dictionary, second and revised edition, comes under this head. This great and highly useful work, however, is too well-known to need any notice from me here. "Laghusidhānta Kānmudi," or a small Sanskrit treatise on grammar, with a Guzerati version of it,

registered at No. 62 in the fourth quarterly catalogue, may also be mentioned more particularly as a useful and deserving attempt by a native scholar to help his countrymen in acquiring a knowledge of that useful but hard subject, the indigenous system of the Sanskrit grammar.

18. *Law*.—This head comprises 13 works under it. They are mostly reprints of some useful Acts, decisions of the High Courts, circular orders, and such matters as are useful to the native officials and vakils who are not acquainted with the English language, in the discharge of their professional duties. These are useful publications in their own way, but require no special remark here.

19. *Medicine*.—There are only three works entered under this head this year. They are too small to call for a special remark.

20. *Miscellaneous*.—This is a very comprehensive head: there are placed under it 195 publications of very various description, magnitude and merit. Several numbers of several periodicals are entered under this head. There are twelve periodicals, six of which are in Mahratti, and six in Guzerati. The following is the list of these periodicals:—

#### MAHRATTI PERIODICALS.

1. The Wiwidha Dnyān Wistār or the diffusion of knowledge on various subject.

2. The Dnyān Sangraha, or the store of knowledge.

3. The Dambbahārak, or the cure of hypocrisy.

4. The Satya Dipikā, or the lamp of truth.

5. The Mahratti School paper.

6. The Nibandha Mūlā, or a series of essays.

#### GUZERATI PERIODICALS.

1. The Widyā Wilās, or the sport of knowledge.

2. The Dnyān Wardhak, or the promoter of knowledge.

3. The Buddhi Wardhak granth, or the promoter of intelligence.

4. Fursad, or the Leisure.

5. The Widyā Mitra, or the friend of knowledge.

6. The Satoydaya, or a dawn of truth.

All these periodicals are monthly. They contain articles on various subjects, literary, scientific and religious, stories, dramas, criticism, poetry, anecdotes, and such light and amusing matter. The "Lamp of Truth" and the "Dawn of Truth" are religious periodicals, chiefly intended to propagate the doctrines of Protestant Christianity among the people of this country; still they devote much of their space to literary and secular matter. The Mahratti School Paper, though professedly designed for the use of the masters of the vernacular schools, contains papers on literary subjects. These periodicals must be doing considerable amount of good by awakening and gratifying curiosity among the people and thereby cultivating and informing the popular mind and furnishing it with useful instruction and innocent amusement.

21. Mahratti abridgments of the two old celebrated Sanskrit poems, the Rāmāyan, and the Mahābhārat, are placed under this head. Both

of them give the substance of each *adhyāya* or chapter. The abridgement of the *Rāmāyan* is published in small parts. Nine parts have already appeared, and the translation has gone on as far as the second book of the great poem. The abridgement of the *Mahābhārat* consists of three big volumes. These Mahratti translations are written in a plain and agreeable style and will probably prove very popular.

22. Books on *astrology*, and such other occult arts, are registered under this head. Some works on these themes have been catalogued during the year under report. They are all reprints, and are either in Sanskrit or Urdu. Besides the continuation of the great work of Warāha Mihir, published in small monthly parts at Ratnagiri, and noticed more fully in the last annual report, there is a reprint of another astrological old work also attributed to Warāha Mihir, and called *Brihatjataka*. It is published with a Mahratti version, and is registered at No. 16 in the third quarterly catalogue. "*Dabdaba Sirāj Gāib*," otherwise called *Ramal*, is an Urdu treatise on the so-called science of fortune-telling. *Tarjumā Kamilut Tabir* and *Kamilut Tabir*, are treatises on the science or art of interpreting dreams. There are some Urdu works given in the supplementary catalogues which treat of charms or magic.

23. This head also contains some useful essays on social subjects. One of these points out at some length the manifold evils of begging, and describes the various classes of professional beggars who infest this old country. Another essay expatiates on the evil results of intoxication, and describes the different intoxicating substances used by the natives of this country. Another essay exposes and ridicules astrology, and points out the absurdity of its pretensions. All these essays are in Guzerati. A Guzerati translation of "Lord Chestfield's advice to his son," registered at No. 63 in the fourth quarterly catalogue, also may be noticed more particularly, as it is one of the few performances proceeding from the pen of an educated native young lady. The authoress, Mrs. Kharsedbai, informs us in the English preface attached to the little work, that she was educated in the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, and the translation was one of the fruits of her private studies prosecuted at leisure hours after she left the school. She acknowledges with affectionate gratitude the assistance she had received from her husband in preparing this little useful work.

24. *Poetry*.—This branch of literature seems to be very popular among the natives of all classes, and particularly among the Guzerati. A pretty large number of works, either original or reproductions, is issued by the native press every year. The number of publications catalogued during the year under report amounts to one hundred and eleven. Of these the largest number, *viz.*, forty-one, are in Guzerati, twenty-five in Mahratti, twenty-two in Sanskrit or Sanskrit and Mahratti, and a few in Sindi, Urdu or Persian. Again, of the forty-one Guzerati works, thirty are original productions, but most of these latter are not important enough to call for a special remark. I will mention more particularly only a few under this popular head which are either curious or of a classical reputation.

25. "*Nasiketa Khyān*," or the story of Nasiket, registered at No. 70 in the second quarterly catalogue, is said to be an episode from the *Mahābhārat*. The story says that Nasiket was a young Brahmin, mira-

culously conceived and of great virtue and piety. He goes bodily to the other world and is shown there by Yama, the king of the dead, the different places of torture and joy which are allotted to the wicked and the virtuous respectively after death, according to the Hindu scriptures. "Bhawarth Rámáyan Eknath Krit, or the substance of the Rámáyan by Eknath," is a very big poem, and is registered at No. 20 in the first quarterly catalogue. Eknath is one of the old popular saints and poets. He is the author of several large works composed in an irregular but very popular metre. These works generally reproduce the contents of the old Sanskrit Puráns. They are all held in great veneration by the people. The present work is a reproduction of the great Sanskrit epic of Walmiki. A complete collection of the poems of Tukarám, &c., given at No. 17 in the second quarterly catalogue, is a publication of much importance in a literary point of view. Tukarám is one of the popular and national poets. He is believed to be a saint and an inspired person. His pieces, though very numerous, are short and detached. They never treat any one subject at any length. He was, however, a great and powerful preacher. His utterances are very impressive and earnest. He inculcates virtue and devotion, and fearlessly denounces hypocrisy and other vices. Walmiki Rámáyan, in two volumes, given at No. 98 in the second quarterly catalogue, is a fine edition of that old and famous Sanskrit epic poem with a Sanskrit commentary. The poem is too well known to the oriental scholars to require any notice of its contents here. "Prokasha sahit shri Wallabha, Charya stuti ratnawali, or a string of gemlike praises of Wallabhachárya, with a commentary called Prakásh, or light," registered at No. 78 in the first quarterly catalogue, is a reprint of the Sanskrit work of some importance. The original consists of seventy three verses in praise of Wallabhachárya, the founder of a sect and philosophical school called after his name. The verses are a good Sanskrit composition. The commentary is also learned and able in its own way. "Bhaktirasayan, or the devotional medicine," given at No. 18 in the first quarterly catalogue, is the first printed edition of the Sanskrit poem of a considerable size and literary merit. It sings the praises of the god Krishna. The poet, Hari Baba Shástri, who lived at Nasik about thirty or forty years ago, was a Sanskrit scholar who enjoyed considerable fame in this part of the country for his varied learning and his poetical genius.

26. Some classical Persian and Urdu publications are registered under this head. Among these may be more prominently mentioned two editions, one large and one small, of the Gazals of the famous Hafiz, and the Gulistan of Shek Sadi in original Persian, and Kissa Marian and Banjarnama in Urdu. The first three Persian poems are too well known to require any fuller notice here. The Urdu poems, though short, are very interesting and agreeable works.

27. The next two heads, *Politics and Philosophy*, including mental and moral science, have no publications registered under them calling for especial remark.

28. The next head, *Religion*, comprises one hundred and twelve volumes, varying in magnitude and merit. Every religion professed in the presidency is represented in this collection. Mahomedanism claims, this year, the largest number of works. They are either in Arabic, Persian,

Urao or Sindhi. There is an edition of the Koran with a commentary on it. There are several other works also treating of Mahomedanism, catalogued during the year under report. Some of them give the traditional account of the great prophet; and some narrate the stories of Hasan and Husen and other Mahomedan saints and martyrs, lay down rules for uttering prayers, or treat some other subjects in which the faithful are interested.

29. Next to Mahomedanism, Christianity has the largest number of works treating of it. They are mostly missionary tracts either advocating Christianity, or attacking the indigenous religions. They need no particular remark here.

30. There are several publications treating of Hinduism, or rather the different parts of it. I will notice only two of these publications. "Exposition of the Nigams, or that portion of the Hindu Shastras which the Dakshina or the right-hand feet follows as their book," and "Exposition of the Agams, or that portion of Hindu Shastras which Wamie or the left-hand feet follows as their books of revelation," respectively registered at No. 36 and 35 in the fourth quarterly catalogue, are interesting compilations. The former consists of extracts from the Vedas and other sacred Hindu writings, to shew that Hinduism was, as it was understood and practised by the old Rishis or ancient sages, much more liberal and enlightened than the form which their modern descendants have given to that religion. The Brahmins of the Vedic period freely used animal food, and married widows very generally and freely, practices which the modern Brahmins condemn as deadly sins and regard with so much horror. The other volume, *viz.*, "The exposition of the Nigams," consists of extracts from Tantras, or heretical Hindu scriptures in which several Hindus believe, but do not openly admit their belief. In fact, it is one of the essential doctrines of these heretical believers, expressly inculcated in their sacred books, that their belief and practices should never be divulged to the uninitiated, and should be flatly denied. The extracts in both these compilations are accompanied with a free translation into Guzerati.

31. There are a few books on Jainism. They are generally prayer books, or hymns to the different Tirthankars or deified saints. There is one publication under this head which may be noticed more particularly on account of its curious contents. It is entitled "Nawa Tatwa Prakarana," or a treatise on the nine principles (of the Jain Philosophy), and is registered at No. 71 in the second quarterly catalogue. The text is in Magadhi, and is accompanied with a Guzerati paraphrase. The book treats of the nine great principles of the Jain Philosophy, such as life, non-life, merit, sin, misery, salvation, &c. The work is dry, and full of divisions and sub-divisions of each of the nine categories mentioned above.

32. Zoroastrianism is also fairly represented in the publications comprised under this head. There are some reprints of the Avesta, or the Zoroastrian scriptures; some Parsi prayer books; one or two sermons preached by the Parsi high priests, and a few editions of some ancient works concerning this old faith. The following two or three books on this subject may be more prominently noticed here for the industry and research and learning evinced by their editors in preparing these works

for the press. "Vendidad, translated into Guzerati, with explanatory notes, and a complete philosophical and grammatical glossary of all words contained in the text (K. R. Cama's prize essay)," given at No. 96 in the second quarterly catalogue, is a work of much labor and research, and is got up in a splendid style. "The Dinkard, the original Pehlvi text, the same transliterated in Zend characters, the translations of the text in Guzerati and English languages, a commentary and a glossary of select terms Vol. I," given at No. 27 in the fourth quarterly catalogue, is an old and somewhat mutilated work, and has an important bearing on the study of Zoroastrian scriptures. It is prepared evidently with much labor and research. "Ard-wi-sura Yashta bá mární, or a hymn in praise of Ard-wi-sura (in Zend) with its translation into Guzerati," registered at No. 6 in the third quarterly catalogue, is another praiseworthy attempt of Parsi erudition and Parsi industry, to revive and popularise the knowledge of their old religion among their co-religionists. Ard-wi-sura is an ancient name of a river in Persia which was held sacred, and therefore was an object of worship and praise. The hymn very strikingly resembles the old hymns in the Rig Veda in style as well as in ideas. These works are evidently of great interest to the oriental scholars.

33. The religion of the Jews even, who form a very small portion of the population of the Presidency, is represented in the collection of works placed under this head. There is one book in pure Hebrew, and two more in Hebrew and Mahratti, on the subject of religion. They are, of course, small works and their contents are not of such importance as to call for special remark.

34. The few publications registered under the two heads, namely "*Science, mathematical*," and "*Science, natural*" are small educational tracts intended for the use of vernacular schools. They do not deserve any particular mention here.

35. There is only one volume placed under the last head "*Voyages and Travels*." It is an original work in Guzerati. It is entitled "Travels in England," and is entered at No. 49 in the third quarterly catalogue. It is written by an intelligent Mahomedan gentleman, who has described in it what he has seen and observed in England, and during the voyages to and from that country. The book is written in a simple and agreeable style, and is calculated to entertain and inform native readers.

36. A glance at the statement prepared under the orders of the Government of India, quoted in para. 1 and appended to this report, shews that the largest number of publications, that is, more than two-sevenths of the whole number, goes under that most comprehensive of the heads "Miscellaneous." The next largest numbers, that is, more than one-seventh, are to be found under each of the heads "Poetry" and "Religion." "Fiction" and "Language" have between them about one-seventh, dividing the number pretty equally between them. Thus only about one-seventh is left to the remaining ten heads. Again, one-seventh of the total are educational, and the remaining six-sevenths are non-educational works.

37. There are altogether 79 presses in the Presidency, as is gathered from the quarterly catalogues published during the year under report. They are distributed as follows:—Bombay has 44 presses, and has

issued 477 works; the Deccan has 13 presses, and has issued 110 works; Guzerat has 17 presses, and has issued 87 works; the Southern Mahratta Country has 8 presses, and has issued 6 works; and Sind has 2 presses and has issued 21 works. This analysis also proves the same fact mentioned above, and also in the previous annual reports, viz., the very low literary activity of the Canaree part of the Presidency and of Sind. Of the total number of works, 499 are printed, and the remaining 202 are lithographed.

38. I beg to conclude this brief analysis by stating that the general tone of the publications under review was unobjectionable as regards morality and loyalty.

*Analysis of publications registered in the Bombay Presidency under Act XXV of 1867 during the year 1874.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in the year 1874, and other than those registered.	Books published in the year 1874, and other than those registered.	Books published in the year 1874, and other than those registered.	Books published in the year 1874, and other than those registered.	REMARKS.
1	Biography ... ..	1	3	1	.....	
2	Drama ... ..	.....	10	.....	.....	
3	Fiction ... ..	2	47	5	1	
4	History ... ..	3	21	1	.....	
5	Language ... ..	.....	59	1	17	
6	Law ... ..	.....	13	.....	.....	
7	Medicine ... ..	.....	4	.....	1	
8	Miscellaneous ... ..	5	175	4	21	
9	Poetry ... ..	2	63	11	17	
10	Politics ... ..	.....	1	.....	2	
11	Philosophy (including mental and moral science) ... ..	2	12	3	2	
12	Religion ... ..	6	65	20	27	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ... ..	1	7	.....	1	
14	Science (Natural and other) ... ..	1	9	1	.....	
15	Travels and Voyages... ..	.....	1	.....	.....	
16	TOTAL ... ..	76	484	46	95	
1	Original works ... ..	57	241	7	34	
2	Translations ... ..	.....	31	1	3	
3	Republications (a.) Original ... ..	17	150	38	54	
	(b.) Translations ... ..	2	13	.....	.....	
4	TOTAL ... ..	76	484	46	95	
1	Educational works ... ..	13	73	5	17	
2	Non-educational works ... ..	63	413	41	78	
	TOTAL ... ..	76	484	46	95	

\* Classical languages should be held to include only Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, and Zend. (There being no appropriate place for "Hebrew" in any of the other columns, it has been entered in the column for classical languages.)

(Signed) KRISHNA SHASTRI CHIPLONKAR.

*Reporter on the Native Press.*

From A. COLVIN, Esq., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department* (No. 2328 A., dated Allahabad, the 21st December 1875).

In reply to your letter No. 2024, dated the 9th December 1875, I am directed to invite your attention to entries Nos. 1 to 5 of the volume of Proceedings of this Government in the Educational Department for June 1875, containing the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the publications registered during the year 1874 under Act XXV of 1867 and the orders of this Government thereon.

2. The Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 26th April last, was received too late for the adoption of the forms thereby prescribed in the report for 1874; but they will be adopted in future reports.

From M. KEMMON, Esq., *Director of Public Instruction, to Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces* (No. 1189 G., dated Allahabad, the 15th February 1875).

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, a report on the books and pamphlets, numbering respectively 184 and 41, registered at the Office of the Superintendent, Government Press, in 1874 under the Act.

2. As I remarked last year, the register is incomplete. I find by private inquiry that books have been published during the year which have not been registered, but there appears to be no reason for the non-registration of these particular works but the indifference of the publishers. I note, moreover, that no works have been registered from Cawnpore, where there are at least two comparatively active presses. Probably the receiving office there has neglected to forward the books to Allahabad, and inquiry should be made. One instance of non-registration has been mentioned to me at another place, which was caused by the rejection of the work in the Collector's office as too expensive to be taken.

3. I annex the statement required by the Government of India. The two first schedules are prescribed by order, and I add the third to show the number of copies of educational and non-educational works in three groups: (1) English; (2) Arabic, Persian, and Urdu; (3) Sanskrit and Hindi.

The following is a comparative view of the abstract indications of schedule (1) for the three years during which the statement has run :—

				1872.			1873.			1874.		
				English.	Oriental.	Total.	English.	Oriental.	Total.	English.	Oriental.	Total.
Original works	...	...	...	12	97	109	14	105	119	15	70	84
Translated	...	...	...	2	29	31	1	35	36	1	42	43
Reprints	...	...	...	7	36	43	9	58	67	14	74	89
TOTAL				21	163	174	24	198	222	30	186	225

This shows a falling off in the original works and an increase in translations and reprints.

The following expansion of the entries for 1874 above illustrates the fact that the bulk (68 per cent.) of the reprints are oriental educational works which are constantly republished for the use in the schools.\*

\* The Vidyanuker has reached a 13th edition of 20,000 copies.

	English			Oriental			Totals		
	Educational	Non-educational	Total	Educational	Non-educational	Total	Educational	Non-educational	Total
Original works	7	0	15	32	27	59	39	67	106
Translations	...	1	1	4	20	24	4	27	31
Reprints	6	2	14	20	20	40	63	27	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>219</b>

4. Schedule (2) in the statement, in which the publications are divided into the two classes—Educational and General—is not deducible from Schedule (1). It is found by a separate process of counting, but I will endeavour to satisfy your wish for a more detailed summary by connecting the two schedules in the annexed marginal statement. It

is shown by this that educational works are almost entirely confined to "Language," which includes grammars and primers; "Miscellaneous," which includes small school readers, geographies, letter-writers, moral lessons, &c., and "Mathematics" (elementary).

5. Schedule (3) in the statement shows that though 41 per cent. of the publications are educational, the number of copies of this class of works published is 75 per cent. of the whole issue. This is easily accounted for by the large editions of elementary educational works which issue from the Government Press. The largest edition published during the year was 50,000 copies. The average number of copies of an edu-

	Educational	Non-educational	Total
Biography	...	1	1
Drama	...	1	1
Fiction	...	1	1
History	...	1	1
Language	...	1	1
Law	...	1	1
Medicine	...	1	1
Miscellaneous	...	1	1
Poetry	...	1	1
Politics	...	1	1
Philosophy	...	1	1
Religion	...	1	1
Mathematics	...	1	1
Natural Science	...	1	1
Voyages and Travels	...	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>225</b>

educational work was 3,000 and of a non-educational work 700.

Roughly calculated, the number of copies of (1) English educational works; (2) Arabic, Persian and Urdu educational works; and (3) Sanskrit and Hindi educational works, stand in the ratio of 7:32:61 parts of 100. It would be a fair inference from this that the numbers of boys educated in English, Urdu and Hindi were similarly divided. It appears from the statistics of 1873-74 that this is very nearly true. I find



(6.) *Miscellaneous*.—The educational works under this class consist of school readers\* and geographies, &c., which belong to no other head. The remainder are military regulations, treatises on astrology, moral essays, &c. No. 150 in Sanskrit must be a *multum in parvo*. It is a one-anna tract of 14 pages, and is described as containing “the most important points of every branch of ancient Hindu learning.”

(7.) *Poetry*.—The only book worth notice is Volume IV of Mr. Griffith’s *Rāmāyān*. The remainder are chiefly Urdu verses and reprints of poems.†

† I notice that a Hindi poetical version of a selection from the *Mahābhārat*, entitled *Nal-charitra*, 1st edition, 500 copies, published in the Government Press during 1874, has not been registered.

(8.) *Politics* are represented by an English version of Saiyad Ahmad’s *Causes of the Indian Revolt*, which he seems to connect with the discontent of the people rather than the soldiery; and by a reprint from the *Pioneer* of an imitation of the *Battle of Dorking*.

(9.) The *Religious* works are of no importance except to the co-religionists of their authors.

(10.) *Mathematics*.—The only noticeable work is the Hindi Trigonometry of Pandit Lakshmi Shankar, of the Benares College, for which a prize was awarded under the notification.

(11.) *Natural Science*.—This is represented by a small treatise of 50 pages, containing a list of Fossil Mammalia, by Mr. Gore; a treatise of Botany in Urdu, by Munshi Ganga Parshad of Moradabad, republished from the pages of the *Gajina Ulum*; and the *Vidyankur*, one of the most useful and popular school books in the country, being an adaptation of Chambers’ *Rudiments of Natural Science*.

(12.) *Voyages and Travels* are represented by Captain Marsh’s “*Ride through Islam*.” I notice in the catalogue a few of the books which have received reward under the prize notification, *e. g.* (No. 186), another edition of the Urdu metrical version of Parnell’s *Hermit*, which is incorrectly entered as the “*Poem of an Ascetic*,” (No. 222) *Raunaki Hind*, an essay on the advantages of the English rule, by an educated Muhammadan, apparently written for the benefit of the old school; (No. 244) *Natai-jul-Alāni*, a series of interesting original tales of Indian life in the North-Western Provinces before this part of the country came under the Company’s administration.

8. In conclusion I draw attention to the table which follows, showing the number and place of the Presses, from which it will be observed that Allahabad, Agra, Benares and Meerut are the centres of publication. To these, however, should be added Cawnpore, the Presses of which town, though nothing has been received for registration in the Allahabad office, have not been idle. I place the two Government Presses at the head of the schedule to afford an indication of the work performed by them as compared with the 34 others. Thus it appears that 23 per cent. of the whole number of registered publications were issued by the Government. Obviously, very little capital or enterprise is embarked in the printing and publishing trade. These are not the attributes of the class of natives who manage the business. Many of the publishers are poor and involved in debt, and keep up next to no

establishment. Their stock consists in two or three lithographing stones and some coarse paper, with a rude Press for securing the impressions. Some of them are mere pressmen, who have learned the work in service, and have set up for themselves. I know of only one instance in which the lithograph work taught in jails has been utilized by an ex-prisoner as a means of livelihood.

PAPER.	No. of Papers.	BOOKS.			PAMPHLETS.			TOTAL.		
		English.	Original.	Total.	English.	Original.	Total.	English.	Original.	Total.
Government Press, Allahabad	1	3	30	33	...	...	...	3	30	33
College Press, Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tatkalabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>127</b>

*Abstract of Publications registered under Act XXI of 1867 during 1871.*

No.	CONTENTS.	English.	Original.	Translations.	Reproductions.	Total.
1	Biography	...	...	...	...	...
2	Drama	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fiction	...	...	...	...	...
4	History	...	...	...	...	...
5	Language	...	...	...	...	...
6	Law	...	...	...	...	...
7	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
9	Poetry	...	...	...	...	...
10	Politics	...	...	...	...	...
11	Philosophy	...	...	...	...	...
12	Religion	...	...	...	...	...
13	Science (Mathematics)	...	...	...	...	...
14	Science (Natural)	...	...	...	...	...
15	Travels	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Original		...	...	...	...	...
Translations		...	...	...	...	...
Reproductions	Original	...	...	...	...	...
	Translation	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
Educational		...	...	...	...	...
Non-educational		...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>		<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

*Abstract of Publications registered under Act XXI of 1867 during 1871.*

*From LEHEL-GRIFFIN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (No. 1279, dated Lahore, the 10th April 1876).*

I AM desired to forward the prescribed analysis of publications registered in the Punjab during the year 1874 under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867.

There has been, as last year, great delay in the submission of the report, and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested in future to submit it within three months of the close of the year to which it has reference.

*From MAJOR W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab (No. 625, dated 31st March 1876).*

I HAVE the honor to submit the analysis of books registered in the Punjab during the year 1874 under Act XXV of 1867.

2. The total number of works entered in the quarterly catalogues is 728, or 335 in excess of that shown in the analysis for 1873, but the actual increase is not so great as would appear. In the analysis for past years the several numbers of a periodical, or the different editions of the same book, were shown as one publication, whereas in the analysis for the year under report they are considered separately, and this practice is, I believe, followed in other provinces. The number by the old mode of calculation would be 488, or 95 in excess of that for the previous year. This increase is partly to be attributed to the fact that greater attention has been paid to the provisions of the Act, especially at Delhi, where the arrangements for receiving books for registration, and for paying for them when received, were formerly anything but satisfactory.

3. The classification of the publications under the four general heads of Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals and Miscellaneous, is shown below :—

Books	...	...	...	...	278
Pamphlets	...	...	...	...	305
Periodicals	...	...	...	...	107
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	38
TOTAL					728

4. Of the works registered during the year, 4·12 per cent. are written in English ; 77·74 per cent. in the Vernaculars ; 14·28 per cent. in Oriental classical languages, and 3·84 per cent. in more than one language.

5. I shall now proceed to notice the most prominent of the works under each of these four heads in the order of subjects.

6. It will be seen from the analysis that of the 30 English works registered during the year, 25 are original and 5 reprints. Among the former, which comprise chiefly law reports, annotated editions of the Acts of the Legislative Council, and reports on missions and mission schools, the most important is "Notes on real Property" by the late Mr. Leighton, an advocate of the Chief Court.

The reprints consist of four educational books, and a Manual of Law for the Punjab by Mr. Spitta, Barrister-at-Law.

7. The following statement shows the classification of the vernacular publications according to subject and language:—

Subjects.						Urdu	Hindl.	Punjabi	Pashtu.	Total.
1.	Biography	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
2.	Fiction	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6
3.	History	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
4.	Language	...	...	...	...	45	13	4	1	63
5.	Law	...	...	...	...	101	1	...	...	102
6.	Medicine	...	...	...	...	16	1	4	...	21
7.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	44	11	6	...	61
8.	Poetry	...	...	...	...	28	34	95	7	164
9.	Politics	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
10.	Philosophy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
11.	Religion	...	...	...	...	69	19	27	1	116
12.	Science (Mathematical)	...	...	...	...	21	6	...	...	26
13.	Science (Natural)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
TOTAL						333	86	139	9	566

*Biography.*—There is no original work to be noticed under this head. The two works shown in the statement are reprints, both of a semi-religious character and full of exaggerated statements. The one contains brief sketches of the lives of Hindu saints, and the other the life of Bábá Nának, the founder of the Sikh religion.

*Fiction.*—The works comprised under this head are all reprints, and have been noticed in several previous reports, especially in that for 1873.

*History.*—Under History, the only original work to be noticed is a History of Badáún, by Shaikh Abdul Haé. The two reprints are educational books used in schools in the Punjab.

*Language.*—The books under this head are almost all educational, and nearly half have been published at the Government Book Depôt, Lahore. Those worth noticing are (1), the “Khalíd-i-Afgáni,” the text book for the examination of civil and military officers in the language of the Afgháns; (2) “Yavan Bhasha ká vaiya karan,” a grammar of the Greek language in Hindi, compiled by the Reverend Mr. Hooper, Principal of the Divinity College, Lahore, for the use of students in that institution; and (3) the “Majális-un-nisá,” a story of domestic life amongst Muhammadans, written in an elegant style. The author of the last of these books, which is well suited for use in Muhammadan female schools, received a prize of Rs. 400 from the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at the educational darbár held at Delhi in March 1875.

*Law.*—The large number of books under this head are, with one exception, written in Urdu. They consist of numbers of law journals, Acts of the Legislative Council, manuals for the instruction of patwáris, a subject which has of late attracted more than usual attention, selected decisions of the Chief Court, translations of Macnaughten’s Hindu and Muhammadan Law of Inheritance, &c.; but the only books which deserve special mention are the translations of Addison’s Law of Torts by Pandit Raj Nath, a pleader of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, and of Newbery’s Schedule of Local and Special Laws by the translators of the Government Book Depôt.

*Medicine.*—In this the year has produced the following useful works :—

- (1.) Translation of Dr. Hallam's 'Treatise on Cattle Diseases, by Dr. Rahím Khan, Khan Bahadur.
- (2.) The elements of materia medica adapted to the British pharmacopœia of 1867, and the Indian pharmacopœia of 1869, by the same author.
- (3.) "Risála-i-Dar-Báb-i-Zarurat-i-Iagana, Tika," a treatise on the necessity of vaccination, by Assistant Surgeon Sahib Ditta.

The "Bahar-i-Hikmat," a medical journal, noticed in several previous reports, still continues to be edited by Dr. Rahím Khan, and published under the auspices of the Punjab University College. The other works on medicine are based on either the Greek or the Hindú system, and none are of any special importance.

*Miscellaneous.*—This comprises almanacs, military publications, elementary works on geography, reports of societies established to ameliorate the social condition of the natives of India, treatises on astrology and the interpretation of dreams, and other books of a miscellaneous character. The most remarkable among them is the "Rahnuma-i-Delhi," or Guide to Delhi, by a European clerk in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of that district. It is written in an elegant and purely native style. For the historical portion of his work the author is indebted mainly to educational books; for the archæological, to the works of Sayad Ahmad Khan, Mr. Cooper and Major Harcourt, and to the researches of General Cunningham.

The *fac similes* of some of the inscriptions, and the pictures of a few of the most remarkable buildings which it contains, are not well executed.

*Poetry.*—The publications included under this head are of various kinds. There are religious and moral poems, amatory verses, love tales, bazár songs, and poems of a miscellaneous nature. The bazár songs are the most numerous. They are of two kinds: first *calanders*, which express the grief of a mistress in the absence of her lover during the twelve months of the year; second *Siharfis*, so called because every verse or every stanza in them begins with a letter of the alphabet in consecutive order. The subject-matter of these songs is either amatory or didactic. The most notable of the new works produced under this group during the year are the following :—

- I. "Hinjar-i-Sálik," or the poetical works of Sálik, a pupil of the late Mirza Nausha, Galib.
- II. "Akhláq-i-Hindi" and "Munáfiq-i-Hindi," two poems by Rai Kanhaiyá Lál, Executive Engineer, Lahore, of which the former contains moral lessons in verse, and the latter prayers.
- III. "Gulshan-i-Sarwari," by Gulám Sarwar of Lahore, contains also moral lessons and is written in imitation of the *Karima* of Sádi.

The poems by Rai Kanhaiyá Lál and Gulám Sarwar have been noticed not so much on account of any excellence in their style, or for their poetical merits, but because they are attempts in a new and commendable direction. The collection of poems read at the assemblies of poets held at the Anjuman Hall, Lahore, some of which, especially

those by Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Arabic Professor of the Lahore Government College, and by Maulvi Altaf Hussain, Assistant Translator in the Government Book Depôt, are much admired, were printed in supplements to the *Akhbar-i-Anjuman*, but have not been registered.

*Politics and Philosophy.*—The only work to be noticed under politics is a Treatise on political economy by two Maulvis of Aligarh, for which they gained a reward under the prize notification of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

The work under *Philosophy* is a reprint of “Bahág Bhari,” a treatise on practical philosophy by Munshi Kanhaiyá LáI, of Ludhiána, who has been striving very earnestly to revive the Vedantic system of religion among the Hindús. The productions of this author, though admired for their wit and humour, do not find much favor with the natives on account of their pantheistic principles.

*Religion.*—Of the 116 works entered under this head, 53 are Christian, 29 Muhammadan, 11 Sikh, 20 Hindú, and 3 Brahmo. The first comprise chiefly tracts, translations of portions of the Old and New Testaments, and records of controversies with Mussalmans and Brahmos. Of the Mussulman publications, 10 are controversial, 2 are commentaries on the Qurán; 2 are confined to religious observances; 3 are devotional. 1 contains an account of the prophetic light alleged to have been given to Muhammad by God, and 1 justifies the mourning held by the Shia during the Muharram to commemorate the martyrdom of Hasan and Husain, the grandsons of Muhammad.

The Sikh publications are, without exception, devotional. The Hindú works comprise 10 numbers of a periodical edited by Munshi Kanhaiyá LáI, several editions of Bhágwat Gítá, or the philosophy said to have been inculcated by Krishna, translated into Hindi or Urdu books based on the Gítá, and devotional and legendary publications. There are also among them a work written in vindication of idol worship and a translation of a philosophical drama which inculcates Vedantism.

The Brahmo works are not of sufficient importance to require notice.

*Mathematical Science.*—Of the 21 Urdu publications under this head 7 are due to the labors of Munshi Zaká-Ulla, Professor of Vernacular Literature and Science, Muir College, Allahabad. They consist of translations of Todhunter's or Barnard Smith's works on mathematics. The 3 new works translated by the Munshi during the year are (1) Key to Barnard Smith's Arithmetic; (2) Exercise to Books V, VI, XI and XII of Euclid; and (3) Key to Todhunter's Mensuration.

Among the remaining 14 works, one-half are the publications of the Government Book Depôt, and one-half are either keys to educational books compiled chiefly by teachers of vernacular schools, or cheap editions of those books badly printed.

The only Hindi work on this subject worth noticing is a translation of the “Lilawati,” the well-known Sanskrit work on arithmetic and mensuration.

*Natural Science.*—This includes two entries. The one book contains in Gurmukhi a description of natural objects and of some modern useful inventions. The other is a translation, written in a very inelegant and unintelligible style, of chapters on magnetism and electricity from Joyce's Scientific Dialogues. The translator, Rugh Náth Dás, received for it a prize of Rs. 500 from the Punjab University College.

## 8. The classical books are thus distributed :—

SUBJECTS.				Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	TOTAL.
Language	...	...	...	11	24	...	35
Law	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Medicine	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3	5	...	8
Poetry	...	...	...	...	21	5	26
Religion	...	...	...	20	9	1	30
TOTAL				35	61	7	103

*Language.*—The Arabic books under this head consist of alphabets and grammars, none of any special importance.

Of the Persian publications, with two exceptions, all are educational. They comprise readers, grammars, and guides to letter-writing. The work that deserves mention among them is a Commentary on the “Sikandar Nāma” by Muhommad Faqir.

*Law.*—The work under this head is a reprint, and has been noticed before.

*Medicine.*—The two Persian books on medicine are based on the system of the Greeks, and the one in Sanskrit on that of the Hindús. It cannot be expected that in these days, when Urdu is so much the language in vogue, any one could be found willing to undertake to write books on medicine on the English system in a classical language, nor would they be of much use if they were so written.

*Miscellaneous.*—The three Arabic books under this group are the genealogies of some of the most remarkable teachers of Sufism.

The Persian works consist of various editions of the “Mashq-i-natāliq,” or Persian copy-slips, and treatises on the interpretation of dreams.

*Poetry.*—There are no Arabic works to note. Of the 21 Persian books, 11 are reprints of educational readers, and the remaining 10 are of a religious character, the most remarkable among them being the “Masnavi-i Maulāna-i-Rúm,” a work which is highly admired for its teaching in Sufism. Sanskrit poems are chiefly panegyrics on Shiva, Vishnu, or the Ganges.

*Religion.*—The works comprised under this head are, with one exception, connected with Muhammadanism.

They consist of the Qurán, chapters of the Qurán printed separately, treatises on Muhammadan law, and books on Sufism, devotion, rituals, miracles of saints, &c. “Kāshfi'l-mahjúb,” or the mysteries of Sufism explained, may perhaps be noticed among original religious books. The letters of Imām-i-Rabhāni on the same subject have been mentioned in previous reports.

9. Among books written in more than one language, the following deserve to be noticed :—

1. Biluchi hand-book, by Mr. Gladstone, of the Punjab Civil Service.
2. “Kamand kiya nit sār,” the text and translation of a Sanskrit work on ethics, published by Sardār Atar Singh, of Bhadour.
3. “Sharh-i-Diwān-i-Háfiz,” the text and commentary of the works of Háfiz, published by the Educational Department.

The religious works under this head are not of any special importance. Those connected with Muhammadanism consist of rituals, prayers, sermons, traditions of Muhammad, and Wahábi publications, directed chiefly against the orthodox sect, or those who blindly follow the doctrines of either of the four Imáms. The Hindú books comprise "Gítá" noticed above, and the "Sat Náráyan kí-kathá," the story of a man of the mercantile class who lost his all and suffered many calamities through neglect to attend to the observances prescribed for the worship of the Sat Náráyan, the true God. No literary work of any importance has appeared during the year. The demand continues to be almost exclusively confined to school-books, treatises on law, and love tales, ballads, and works of a religious or controversial character. It is worthy of remark, that whilst there is, as might be expected, a great preponderance of Urdu books, on the whole, Punjabi is still able to hold its own in popular songs and ballads of which the great majority are in that language.

*Analysis of Publications registered in the Punjab, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1874.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	Biography ...	...	2	...	...	2	
2	Drama ...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	...	6	...	...	6	
4	History ...	...	8	...	...	8	
5	Language ...	4	63	85	2	104	
6	Law ...	18	102	1	...	121	
7	Medicine ...	...	21	3	...	24	
8	Miscellaneous ...	7	61	8	1	77	
9	Poetry ...	1	162	26	6	194	
10	Politics ...	...	1	...	...	1	
11	Philosophy (Mental and Moral) ...	...	1	...	1	2	
12	Religion ...	...	116	31	19	166	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	...	26	...	...	26	
14	Science (Natural and others) ...	...	2	...	...	2	
	TOTAL ...	30	560	104	23	723	
	Original Works ...	25	291	17	6	309	
	Translations ...	...	14	...	...	14	
	Republications {a.—Original ...	5	260	87	22	405	
	b.—Translation...	...	31	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	30	560	104	23	723	
	Educational Works ...	4	115	43	1	163	
	Non-educational Works ...	26	451	61	27	565	
	TOTAL ...	30	566	104	23	723	

(Sd.) W. R. M. HOLROYD, Major,  
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

From J. W. NEILL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (No. 3203, dated Nagpur, the 13th September 1875).

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I AM directed to forward herewith a revised analysis of publications registered in the Central Provinces, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1874, prepared in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Resolution No.  $\frac{10}{707-18}$ , dated 26th April last, and called for in your letter No. 127C., dated 14th July 1875.

*Analysis of Publications registered in the Central Provinces, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1874.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the Provinces.	Books published in Indian classical languages.*	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	Biography ...	...	...	...	...	[Alchemy of Agriculture]. It is a Hindi translation made by Maulvi Nizamuddin from an Urdu Book called Kimlyal Zirnot, whose author is Maulvi Ulfat Hoosen, of Delhi. The book consists of three parts, which are subdivided into eleven chapters, containing hints on the proper method of agriculture.
2	Drama ...	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	...	...	...	...	
4	History ...	...	...	...	...	
5	Language ...	...	...	...	...	
6	Law ...	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	...	
9	Poetry ...	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion ...	...	...	...	...	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	...	...	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and other)	...	...	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	1	...	...	The eighth chapter offers remarks on the necessity of keeping proper accounts, and on the course of indebtedness.
1	Original Works	...	...	...	...	
2	Translations	...	1	...	...	
3	Republications { a.—Original	...	...	...	...	
	b.—Translation	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	1	...	...	
1	Educational Works	...	...	...	...	
2	Non-educational Works	...	1	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	1	...	...	

\* Classical languages should be held to include only Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, and Zend.

NAGPUR,  
Dated 9th September 1875. }

(Sd.) C. BROWNING,  
Insrpr. Genl. of Education, C. P.

From CAPTAIN A. MURRAY, Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta, (No. 1150, dated Lucknow, the 11th March 1875).

I AM directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of the report.

No. 3357, dated 26th ultimo, of the Director of Public Instruction on the books published in Oudh during the year 1874, with its enclosures.

*Copy of a letter No. 3357, dated 26th February 1875, from the Director General of Public Instruction, Oudh, to the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.*

I HAVE the honor to submit the detailed analysis of books published in Oudh during the past calendar year 1874, together with a brief report on the contents of the same and a synopsis showing the number of books published under each of the prescribed heads. I beg also to submit the separate list of school books called for in paragraph 10 of Resolution No. 4241, dated 20th September 1870.

2. The following table shows the total number of books published in each language during the two last calendar years:—

Year.	English.	Urdu.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	TOTAL.
1873 ...	..	103	62	23	27	4	224
1874 ...	9	134	68	20	41	0	281

3. The above table shows an increase of 57 books. The increase is scarcely to be considered as anything more than nominal, for the analysis of 1873 was incomplete, as it referred only to nine months of the year and not to the whole year. This circumstance was explained in paragraph 2 of this office No. 46, dated 4th April 1874, addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

4. There has been some little improvement in the number of books registered under the provisions of Act XV of 1867. In 1873 no books of any kind were registered, except those published by the Educational Department. During the year under report the copyrights of two books have been registered; one of these is an English book, termed the Lucknow Guide; the other an Urdu book, called Gulshan-i-Islig. The amount realized from the registration of these two books was Rs. 4, and this sum has been remitted to the Treasury under the Chief Commissioner's order contained in your Office No. 3037, dated 26th May 1874. Whenever a book is sent to me for registration, I send a note to the proprietor of the copyright, advising him to have a notice of the fact printed on the title page. In order to make the public acquainted with the advantages of having copyrights registered, I had a notice published last April in the Educational Gazette.

5. In reference to the question "in what direction vernacular literature is spreading," it is evident that in this province at least it has not yet shown any signs of leaving its old groove—Religion and Poetry. The few scientific works that have been published are republications of old works which were originally translated or compiled from English books, and none of them are important enough to deserve special mention. Under the head "Religion" are included some of the standard Arabic and Persian works on Fiqha, or jurisprudence, a science, if it can be called so, which is very extensively cultivated by Mahomedans, but which is placed so entirely upon a religious basis as scarcely to be deserving the name of science as understood in the European sense. Next in importance to the religious works published during the year are the sufistic poems, of which the one by Maulvi Rám is the most generally respected. The writings of the Sufis or Mystics are highly appreciated by Mahomedans of the Sunni sect.

6. Some of the Arabic and Persian works in history, such as Rauzat-us-safa and Mauntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, are of sufficient value to deserve special mention. Of the Hindi works, the republication of the Mahá Bhárat is the most important.

7. Regarding the school books published in 1874 no special notice is necessary in this report, as the names of these are given in the separate list herewith enclosed. Among school books I have included only those intended for use in Government or aided schools. I have not included those which are used in indigenous schools, because almost all such books belong equally to the class "General Literature," for the only books either in prose or poetry used in the indigenous schools are such as have been written by standard classical authors in either Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit.

8. The only two districts in which printing Presses seem to exist are Sitapur and Lucknow ; and of these, the Nawalkishore Press is by far the largest and most important.

*Analysis of publications registered in Oudh under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1874.*

No.	Subject.	Books published in English and other European languages.	Books published in vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in the Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography ...	...	2	3	...	
2	Drama ...	...	3	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	1	13	1	...	
4	History ...	...	17	3	...	
5	Language ...	3	15	23	...	
6	Law ...	...	13	1	...	
7	Medicine ...	...	7	6	...	
8	Miscellaneous ...	3	18	11	...	
9	Poetry ...	...	27	12	...	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ...	...	...	2	...	
12	Religion ...	2	43	23	...	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	...	3	...	...	
14	Science (natural and other) ...	...	6	3	...	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ...	9	175	97	...	
1	Original works ...	3	81	50	...	
2	Translations ...	2	26	...	...	
3	Republications { (a.) Original ...	3	50	30	...	
	{ (b.) Translation ...	1	18	17	...	
	TOTAL ...	9	175	97	...	
1	Educational works ...	3	18	4	...	
2	Non-Educational works ...	6	167	93	...	
	TOTAL ...	9	175	97	...	

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC  
INSTRUCTION, OUDH,  
LUCKNOW;

(Sd.) J. C. NESFIELD,  
Director of Public Instruction,  
Oudh.

From MAJOR T. G. CLARKE, *Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT*,—  
No.  $\frac{4059}{16}$ , dated Bangalore, the 27th August 1875.

IN reply to your letter No. 128C, dated 14th July 1875, I have the honor, by direction of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, to submit a revised Report and Analysis of the publications registered in Mysore and Coorg under Act XXV of 1867 during 1874, in accordance with the instructions contained in Resolution No.  $\frac{10}{707-718}$ , dated 26th April last.

*Report on Publications registered in Mysore and Coorg during the year 1874.*

1. The number of works registered was 56 against 31 last year: 28 were books and 28 pamphlets. The statement in the margin shews the figures for each quarter. From the appended tabular analysis it will be seen that 2 of the publications were in English and 54 in the vernacular. Of the latter class 39 were in Kanarese, 1 in Telugu and 7 in Hindustani, while the Indian classical languages were represented by 8 works in Sanskrit (with Kanarese translations or notes) and one in Persian.

2. The analysis further shews that 14, or one-fourth, of the publications were connected with religion. The next in point of number were law-books, of which there were 9, mostly translations of the Acts of Government. The drama, poetry and fiction are represented by 7, 6 and 5, respectively. The other heads have all 1 or 2, except travels and voyages, under which there is no entry. The following is a comparative statement of the number of works under each head for 1873 and 1874:—

Years.	Biography.	Drama.	Fiction.	History.	Language.	Law.	Medicine.	Miscellaneous.	Poetry.	Politics.	Philosophy.	Religion.	Science, Mathematical and Mechanical.	Science, Natural, &c.	Travels and Voyages.	Total.
1874 ...	1	7	5	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	4	15	1	2	0	56
1873 ...	1	0	3	0	5	3	1	0	7	0	1	9	0	1	0	31

3. *Biography*.—The only work is a life of Kabira Dāsa, a religious mendicant who lived in the time of Akbar, and used to travel between Sreringham and Seringapatam.

4. *Drama*.—All the works classed as dramatical are *Yaksha gana*, or compositions adapted to the stage. These plays, consisting more of singing and recitative than of acting, are not of a high order of merit, nor is their performance patronized as a rule by the upper classes, but they are extremely popular in some parts of the country. The stage is generally a temporary one erected in the street, the artists are men and boys, and the performance invariably lasts all night from about 9 p. m. to day-light. The *Yaksha gana* registered this year are all based upon episodes of the Mahábárata, and are, with one exception, exhibitions of combat.

5. *Fiction* consists of the republication of popular tales and stories.

6. *History*.—The only work is an epitome of the History of India in Hindustani, edited at Allahabad.

7. *Language*.—A Persian Grammar and a Hindustani First Reader make up the two works entered in this class.

8. *Law*.—Translations of Government Acts and Rules.

9. *Medicine*.—Dr. Conquest's Outlines of Midwifery, with a Kanarese translation, under the title of *Sutika Sastra Sangraha*, is a useful work which does credit to the translator, S. Arokyam Pille, dresser in the Central Jail, Bangalore, already favourably known as the editor of other medical publications.

10. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this head has been entered a *Description of Halebid*, by Captain Mackenzie of the Mysore Commission,—a small hand-book to that ancient capital and its famous temple.

11. *Politics*.—The work classed as political is entitled *Frididha Chanikya*. It consists of maxims in Sanskrit conformable to the political doctrines of the minister Chanikya, an Indian Machiavelli, whose expedients were successful in raising the celebrated Chandra Gupta to the throne, a story dramatized in the *Mudra Rakshasa*. It is interspersed with moral precepts and is accompanied with a Kanarese translation.

12. The *Philosophical* and *Religious* works call for no special remarks. The latter consist chiefly of hymns, prayers, and divine songs. The most interesting are the *Christa Sabhe Prarthane*, a Christian liturgy in Kanarese, and the *Brahmananda Sataka* or hymns of the Brahmo Somaj, also in Kanarese.

13. *Mathematical Science* is represented by *Zubdat tul Hissab*, an Arithmetic in Hindustani, by Mr. Alexander, Inspector of Schools, Lahore.

14. *Natural Science* includes a Sanskrit work on Palmistry, with Kanarese translation, and a Hindustani work on Natural History, apparently a translation made in the North of India.

15. It is difficult to determine how many works registered are original. As a rule, all those published as a first edition have been taken to be original, unless known to be otherwise.

*Analysis of Publications registered in Mysore and Coorg, under Act XXV  
of 1867, during the year 1874.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	
No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) lan- guages.	Books published in the Vernacular lan- guages spoken in the province.	Books published in Indian classical lan- guages.	Books published in more than one lan- guage.	REMARKS.
1	Biography ...	...	1	...	...	The numbers in col- umns 5 and 6 are included in those of 3 and 4.
2	Drama ...	...	7	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	...	5	...	...	
4	History ...	...	1	...	1	
5	Language ...	...	2	1	...	
6	Law ...	...	9	...	...	
7	Medicine ...	1	1	...	1	
8	Miscellaneous ...	1	...	...	...	
9	Poetry ...	...	6	1	...	
10	Politics ...	...	1	1	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ...	...	4	1	2	
12	Religion ...	...	14	4	2	
13	Science (Mathematical and Me- chanical) ...	...	1	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and other) ...	...	2	1	1	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
16	TOTAL ...	2	54	9	7	
1	Original Works ...	1	17	...	...	
2	Translations ...	...	10	...	...	
3	Republications { (a). Original ...	1	20	9	7	
	{ (b). Translations ...	...	7	...	...	
4	TOTAL ...	2	54	9	7	
1	Educational Works ...	...	5	...	...	
2	Non-educational Works ...	2	49	9	7	
8	TOTAL ...	2	54		7	

B. L. RICE,  
*Director of Public Instruction of Mysore and Coorg.*



*Analysis of publications registered in the province of British Burma under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1874.*

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography ... ..	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama ... ..	...	2	...	...	
3	Fiction ... ..	...	3	...	...	
4	History ... ..	...	...	...	...	
5	Language ... ..	...	1	...	1	
6	Law ... ..	...	1	...	...	
7	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous ... ..	2	3	...	...	
9	Poetry ... ..	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics ... ..	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ... ..	...	1	...	...	
12	Religion ... ..	1	15	...	...	
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ... ..	...	1	...	...	
14	Science (Natural and other) ... ..	1	1	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages... ..	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL ... ..	4	23	...	1	
1	Original works ... ..	4	11	...	1	
2	Translations ... ..	...	...	...	...	
3	Re-publications { (a) Original ... ..	...	16	...	...	
	{ (b) Translations ... ..	...	1	...	...	
	TOTAL ... ..	4	29	...	1	
1	Educational works ... ..	...	7	...	...	
2	Non-Educational works ... ..	4	21	...	1	
	TOTAL ... ..	4	23	...	1	

*From H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT,—(No. 272 G.R. dated Shillong, the 15th July 1875).*

WITH reference to Government of India, Home Department, Proceedings No.  $\frac{10}{707}$ , dated Simla, the 26th April 1875, I am directed to forward herewith an analysis of publications registered in the province of Assam during the year 1874, under Act XXV of 1867.

2. I am to say that the Act had never been systematically worked in the districts of this province. An officer had been appointed to register books at Calcutta, but Presses in Assam do not seem to have sent works to him, before Dr. C. A. Martin was appointed to register books for this province in July 1874. On the 13th October 1874 he received from a Baptist Mission Press in the province single copies of some works printed in the Press and published by its Manager, some of which were dated on the title page 1873, and others not dated at all. He accordingly wrote to the Manager of the Press to enquire if the books were sent to him in his capacity as Registrar of Books under Act XXV of 1867. From the Manager's reply it was elicited that the books published in that Press had not hitherto been registered at all, and the Press itself had never been registered. Action was taken to have the Press registered, and the Manager's attention was called to the penalties to which he had rendered himself liable through having neglected to comply with the requirements of the Act. As there was plainly no intention to evade the law, no action was taken under section 13 of the Act. I am to observe that when your letter No. 271, dated the 10th February 1875 was received, the attention of the Chief Commissioner had already been called to this subject.

3. The five books classified in the table annexed were in reality published in the last quarter of the year 1874. These five books are all written in the Assamese language. Three of them are Primers and Easy Stories for school-children and have been classified under the head "Miscellaneous;" one is an elementary book on Mathematics, and the fifth is an easy book on Natural Science in familiar dialogues. Two of these books are in their first edition, the others being in their 2nd, 3rd, and 5th editions, respectively.

4. As no books appear to have been registered before this year, no comparison can be drawn between the number of books published in the year under review and of those published in preceding years.

5. All the publications were educational works, and three of them suited only for primary instruction.

6. No copyright under Act XX of 1847 was granted during the year under report.

*Analysis of publications registered in the province of Assam, under Act XXV of 1867, during the year 1874.*

No.	SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other (European) languages.	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Biography ...	...	...	...	...	
2	Drama ...	...	...	...	...	
3	Fiction ...	...	...	...	...	
4	History ...	...	...	...	...	
5	Language ...	...	...	...	...	
6	Law ...	...	...	...	...	
7	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	
8	Miscellaneous ...	...	3*	...	...	* Primers.
9	Poetry ...	...	...	...	...	
10	Politics ...	...	...	...	...	
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science) ...	...	...	...	...	
12	Religion ...	...	...	...	...	
13	Science (Mathematical) ...	...	1†	...	...	† An elementary arithmetic.
14	Science (Natural) ...	...	1	...	...	
15	Travels and Voyages ...	...	...	...	...	
16	TOTAL	...	5	...	...	
1	Original works ...	...	2	...	...	
2	Translations ...	...	...	...	...	
3	Republications ... { (a) Original	...	3	...	...	
	... { (b) Translations	...	...	...	...	
4	TOTAL	...	5	...	...	
1	Educational works ...	...	5	...	...	
2	Non-Educational works ...	...	...	...	...	
3	TOTAL	...	5	...	...	

SHILLONG, }  
The 10th July 1875.

(Sd.) C. A. MARTIN,  
Registrar under Act XXV of 1867.

